1	2	3	4
17. Rajasthan	568·79	2546·26	349·08
18. Sikkim	92·89	12·09	12·96
19. Tamil Nadu	66·31	75·61	120·30
20. Tripura	3·96	4·54	10·01
21. Uttar Pradesh	81·87	61·89	1489·02
22. West Bengal	43·15	419·16	0·02
23. Mizoram	nil	nil	nil
24. Arunachal Pradesh	242·51	1 ·53	2923·28
	7837·59	10608·07	11963·11

Industrial Accidents

2299. SHRl ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR b$_e$ pleased to state:

(a) whether Government^ attention has been drawn to a news report which appeared in the Hindustan Times of the 20th December, 1986 to the effect tli at India holds world record in in dustrial accidents four per every one thousand employees and that maximum number of accidents and deaths occur red in about four thousand chemical factories, in which about ten thousand types of chemicals, including hazar dous ones, are produced;

(b) if so, what are the names of the chemicals which are hazardous to the health of employees; and

(c) what remedial steps have been taken in this regard and with what! Jesuits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Government has seen the news report entitled "India holds record in industrial mishaps" which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 20th December, 1985.

As per information compiled by the Labour Bureau, Shimla, the rate of fatal injuries per 1000 worker$_s$ during the year 1983 on an all-industry basis wa$_s$ 0. 13. During the year 1983, the rate of fatal injuries per 1000 workers was highest in Manufacture *of* Basic Metal & Alloys industries, i. e. 0. 26 as compared to 0. 13 in Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products. There were ©630 working chemical factories in the country in 1983 producing various types of chemicals. A list of industries involving hazardous processes as mentioned in the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1986 i$_s$ enclosed. (See below)

(c) The Factories Act, 1948 lays down a number of provisions for ensuring safety in manufacturing proces-ssea The responsibility of enforcement of the Facories Act,. 1948 lies with the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government also issues guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time regarding enforcement of safety provisions and meeting emergencies. The State Governments have also taken steps to strengthen the enforcement machinery. The State Factory Inspectors have also been trained in the latest methods of accident prevention, air monitoring and pollution control, etc.

A Bill for amending the Factories Act, 1948 to make the safety provisions more stringent and effective was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1986. The proposed Bill includes a Special Chapter containing provisions relating to hazardous processes. A Project on Major Accidents Hazard Control has also started operating with the assistance of ILO.

List of Industries involving Hazardous Processes

1. Ferrous Metallurgical Industries
   —Integrated Iron and Steel
   —Ferrow-alloys —
   Special Steels
2. Non-ferrous Metallurgical In dustries • •
   —Primary Metallurgical Industrie^ namely, zinc, lead, copper, manganese and aluminium
3. Foundries (ferrous and non-ferrous)
   —Castings and forgings including cleaning or smoothening/ roughening by sand and shot blasting.
4. Coal (including coke) indus tries
   —Coal, Lignite, Coke, etc.
   —Fuel Gases (including Coal Gas, Producer Gas, Water (Gas).
5. Power Generating Industries;
6. Pulp and paper (including paper products) industries.
7. Fertiliser Industries
   —Nitrogenous
   —Phosphatic
   —Mixed
8. CementIndustries
   —Portland Cement (including slag cement, puzzolona cement and their products).
9. Petroleum Industries
   —Oil Refining
   —Lubricating Oils and Greases.
10. Petro-cflemical Industries.
11. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industries
    —Narcotics, Drugs and Phar-maceuticals.
12. Fermentation Industries (Dis-tilleries and Breweries).
13. Rubber (Synthetic) Industries.
14. Paints and Pigment Industries.
15. Leather Tanning Industries.
16. Elecrto-plating Industries.
17. Chemical Industries.

    —Coke Oven By-products and Ccaltar Distillation products

    —Industrial Gases (nitrogen, oxygen, acetylene, argon, car-bondioxide, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, nitrousooxide, haloge-nated hydrocarbon, ozone, etc.)
    —Industrial Carbon
    —Alkalies and Acids.
    Chromates and dichromates

    —Leads and its compounds.

    —ElectroOhemicals (metallic so dium, potassiumand magne sium, chllorates, perchlorates-and peroxides)

    —Electrothermal produces (arti ficial abrasive, calcium car bide)-

    —Nitrogenous compounds (cyanides, cynanamides, and other nitrogenous compounds)

    —Phosphorous and its com-ponds.

    —Halogens and Halogenated compounds (Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine and Lodine)
    —Explosives (inluding industrial explosives and detonators and fuses)
18. Inseticides, Fungicides, Herbicides and other Pesticides Industries.
19. Synthetic Resin and Plastics
20. Man-made Fibre (Cellulosic and rion-cellulosic) Industry
21. Manufacture and repair of electrical accumulators
22. Glass and Ceramics
23. Grinding or glazing of metals

24. Manufacture, handling and proce<5sing $_0$f asbestos and its products 25. Extraction of oils and fat$_s$ from regetable and animal sources

26. Manufacture, handling and use *it* benzene and substances con taining benezene

27. ft. anufacturing processes and operations involving carbon di-sulphide

28. Dyes and Dyestuff including their intermediates

29. Highly flammable liquids and gases.

Pak President's statement on 'Package' Deal

2300. SHRI J. P. GOYAL; Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF. FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had seen a report . in the newspapers to the effect that the Pakistan President had said in Islamabad after return from India on 23rd February, 1987 that Pakis-. tan was not only opposed to interfering in India's Sikh problem but also was ready to extend its cooperation to the Indian Government , in combating terrorism, drug trafficking and smuggling and that he had suggested to the Prime Minister of India a 'package' deal;

(b1 if so, what are the details of the ackage' deal suggested by the Pakis. an President to the Prime Minis-er of India; and

(c) what is Government's reaction there,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRi EDUARDO FA-LEIRO): (a) to (c) Government have seen various reports about President Zia's statements to the Press after his return to Islamabad about a package deal. India has not supported terrorism in Pakistan, but evidence indicates that the reverse is not true. However, Government hopes that in keeping with President 2ia' assurance to P. M., Pakistan will cooperate in curbing terrorism, drug-trafficking and smuggling.

Tourism potential in States

2301. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state: «-

(aj whether Government have identified the States which have a very b'gh tourism potential;

(b) if so, - what are the names ^{of} such States;

(cl what steps have been taken to develop tourism in each of these States so far; and